NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED

EVERY MORNING, SUNDAY EXCEPTED. At 160 NASSAU-ST. (OFFOSITE CITY HALL,) New YORK, and delivered to City Subserioers for NINE CENTS per week, or when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months, or a year at the same rate. Single opies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers \$5 per annum, desires: and the paper in no case continued beyond the in advance; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid. Subscriptions taken for Six Months. No difference allowed on Daily Exchanges with any other

TEN LINES or less. (over Six.) First insertion ... 50 cents.
for each subsequent insertion ... 25 ...
for six insertions, or one week ... 81 50 ...

Terms of Advertising.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE A Very Large Paper, for the Country, is published every saturday Morning At the low price of TWO DOLLARS parannum, in advance.

TRIBUNE

Society, Aristocracy and General Misery in England.

Correspondence of The Tribune. Вівміченам, Рес. 14, 1843. Buildings in Bir mingham - State of England-Bankruptcy of the Queen—Prince Albert and Her Majesty in Leicester—Epitome of English King-craft—Crime in England—Bank failures and frauds.

DEAR SIR: Much to my relief I have got out of London, and am now in the "workshop of the world," as the "Brummagers" delight to call their dirty but wealthy borough. The private buildings in this place can lay but small and illy built. The streets are mostly narrow the 1st., the murderer of the Welsh Princeand but tolerably well paved. Some of the public edifices are chaste and even splendid. The Town Hall, capable of accommodating 3,500 persons, and the Grammar school, would not suffer in comparison with many of the best structures in the United States. Birmingham stabbed Wat Tyler and he was murdered by some has a population of near 200,000-most of whom are engaged in the manufactories: and wretched enough in general are their conditions-although wearing "an Eden-hue" when compared with Shakspeare .- 32d; Henry the 6th; he burnt those of many in other manufacturing districts. Joan of Arc, because she had defeated his ar-The most striking feature of English socialism is-Beggary. Go where you will-rags and prayers for aid disgust your eye and arrest your steps. Yet the land is rich-aye, rich to surfeit. The wail of the starving man does sometimes arouse the wealthy middle class man-the gentleman and the nobleman. But few dare to look into the cause of Wo-few dare to disturb the mammoth social machinery-controlled as it isand constructed as it has been-by the civil and ecclesiastical Devil-Giants of Great Britain. With Lochiel, they would find a solace in the

'They would deaden their sight, And hide with a montle the phantoms? of fright.' But the horrible cry still surges up-and they attempt to alleviate the present, by donations to the poor fund-erections of hospitals, &c. &c. A mad man once proposed to the Neapolitans to quench the fires of their volcano by steam-hydraulies: verily these " better English classes" are but a little more sane than the lunatic. It is estimated, that, last year, "over one million were 'relieved:' and still misery abounded." Who will wonder at this dreadful state into which we see the masses plunged? Could any thing else be expected? when we see a clergy pocketing millions-an army of pensioners cating the gilded bread of idleness-a police-man (well paid,) in fact, A SOLDIER, nearly at every tenth door --Corn Laws which enormously tax the people's principal articles of food-the Queen rolling in state through the country for the purpose of obtaining | the people attempted to ape the great by frequent from Parliament a grant oscensibly to cover her expenses of travel-but in reality a fund to relieve her from Bankruptcy !- thousands of acres lying idle, because it does not suit the Aristocratic land-owner to put them into cultivation-a system of employment which makes every large renter, freeholder, and manufacturer a perfect tyrant-an army whose bayonets glitter around the world, and to cap all, a national debt, contracted by the infernal Brunswick Dynasty, which is too great for any liquidation but that of the He was not worse, owing to a lack of brains .-Repudiators. If England was not the most un. 54th: Victoria the 1st, (probably the last.)—She is happy, the most hopeless country in the world, still living and has already signalized her reign she would indeed be a standing miracle-a miracle showing how far the Devil could fight and still be compelled to succumb to Nature. As it | fair. is, the Bishops, the Aristocracy (the Queen, poor thing, is but an expensive nobody) and the Devil have certainly gained the victory, whose wreath still see Royal Castles-here I behold regiments is wet with the blood of some millions of men, of hired soldiers-around me I find some millions women and children either dead-or alive, and starving. trying, occasionally, to catch a little of God's sweet, fresh air in this English Pandemonium

festering and blazing and howling around me. I caught a glimpse of Prince Albert and his assizes just held at Derby, no fewer than nine wife as they rode through the main street of Leicester. The Prince is a very genteel, and rather One man is to be transported for life: he murhandsome, young man. He was plainly but ele- dered his own little boy. Arsons are committed gantly dressed, and bowed quite gracefully to the almost weekly. The police statistics here precrowds which pressed around the state carriage. The Queen is a personage who if untitled, would never command the least observation. She is neither homely nor pretty. Her Majesty was also attired plainly. And the soldiers marched steadily and the noblemen's vehicles followed the Royal coach, and the people strained their eyes out of the sockets to see a Brunswick and a Coburg and the mob-God help them !-- gave some cheers that seemed "to stick in the throat." The fact is there was small enthusiasm. Majesty however made the most of it. There sat a monarch of England-the head of the most powerful, the most haughty, the most tyrannical, the most heartless, Aristocraev in the world !- My eye glanced back through the History of Englandthe Kings and the Queens of olden time sat up for a moment in their tombs and bore witness to the beauty of the Divine Right. 1st; Egbert district. Granary, cow house, stables, piggery, naming "England"-2d; Ethelwolf introducing tithes-3d; Ethelbald and Ethelbert-the former dying of profligacy—the latter governing as wellas King-craft can-4th; Ethelred, who prayed valorously while his soldiers fought-5th; Alfred, commonly called THE GREAT-6th; Ed. ward, occupied mostly in quelling insurrections -7th; Athelstan, who did better, as he built ships and opened warehouses-Sth; Edmund, stabbed by a robber and principally known by the manner of his death-9th; Edred, who employed Dunstan (renowned as the puller of the Devil's nose) to keep his worthless conscience-10th; Edwy, who got into hot water for marrying his cousin whose beautiful face was burnt by an Archbishiop to kill the monatch's love-11th; Edgar, who ravished a nun and drove the wolves (animal) from England—12th; Edward (the martyr) murdered by a domestic—13th; Ethelred II, who bribed, instead of fighting, the Danes out of England. They however returned and chastised the royal rascal for his meanness. 14th; Canute, comparatively a God-send—15th;

Edgar, who ravished a nun and drove the wolves (commes of Bedfordshire, but has begun to show itself in Cambridgeshire and other adjacent counties. [Times' Correspondent. [Times' Correspondent. The said Tory paper also chuckles over American Bank Defalcations. Read the following from an authentic source:

BANKS AND BANKERS IN ENGLAND.—When the great Banking convulsion took place in 1825-6. and chastised the royal rascal for his meanness.

14th; Canute, comparatively a God-send—15th;
Harold Harefoot, a good racer and a black murderer—16th; Hardicanute, who threw contempt

15th; Ganger moderate, and every enor, meas so causer good, with a signature.

15th; Canute, comparatively a God-send—15th; Hardicanute, who threw contempt

15th; Ganger moderate, and every enor, meas so causer good as good, with a signature.

15th; Canute, comparatively a God-send—15th; Hardicanute, who threw contempt

15th; Ganger moderate, and every enor, meas so causer good as good, with a signature.

15th; Ganger moderate, and every enor, meas so causer good as good, with a signature.

15th; Ganger moderate, and every enor, meas so causer that all present had paid five dollars gond that all present had paid five doll

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

mies, as a witch.-33d; Edward the 4th; gene-

rally supposed to have murdered Henry the 6th.

-34th; murdered by the Duke of Gloucester .-

35th; Richard the 3d!!!-36th; Henry the

7th,-Acknowledged that he had a foretaste of

hell-Henry the 8th; the Robber, the Adulterer

and the Murderer .- 39th; Edward the 6th; he

permitted Joan of Kent to be burnt to death

because she made an assertion which should

only have been laughed at. 40th: "Bloody Queen

Mary."-41st; Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen-

so called, perhaps derisively. She rewarded her

favorites by granting them monopolies and pious.

ly ripped open the bowels of poor Irish Catholics.

-42d; James the 1st; A classic King, but not

executed as a Traitor to his Country .-- 44th :

3d. and Mary; William was the Founder of

George the 3d .- He lost America by tyranny,

and added £722,770,265 to the National Debt;

went mad. 52d: George the 4th .- He spent

own or any other age. 53d: William the 4th .-

her of her money and left her to die in want .-

for men and women to get rid of it? Yet there I

The English Torics taunt Americans about the

frequency of crimes in the United States. Crime

in England is far more rife than with us. At the

persons were sentenced for various high offences.

sent at least ten times the vice and crime as with

us. This is not mere assertion-it is a fact. The

wretched government of England absolutely

forces men and women into profligacy and

I attach an extract, in point, from a leading

from the principal office of the rural police a list of

the fires which are ascertained to be incendiary ca-

ses, and in respect of which liberal rewards have

been offered for information, with a view to the ap-

prehension of the guilty parties. The owners, I

partially usured; but a the official reports have not

vet been obtained, the amounts showing the loss of

property in each case are made upon a rough calcu-

ation, according to the quantity of corn and the value of the buildings consumed. The aggregate

is much more considerable than was at first sup-

posed. I select only six of the principal fires from

the list :- Mr. Laine's, at Hownes, in the Ampthill

fourteen stacks of corn, and farming implements,

totally destroyed. Estimated value, £2,000-Mr.

Man's, at Tebwarth. Barn and out offices, containing corn threshed and in the ear, with various

husbandry implements, totally destroyed. The

loss estimated at from £1,800 to £2,000. Mr.

Crisp's, at Clapham. Corn stacks, &c. Estimated

value, £400.-Mr. Swanell's, at Felmersham.-

Barns and offices. Estimated value, £500.-Mr.

Roberts's, at Ridgemount. Stack yard partially

destroyed. Estimated loss, £200. Mr. Gibbins, Stotfold. Granary, barn, out offices, and several

stacks of grain, totally destroyed. Estimated loss,

£2,000.—Several other cases have been reported.

to which it may not be necessary to refer specifi-

cally, the loss of property being inconsiderable, the

design having in these instances been frustrated,

owing to timely discovery; but every attempt of the

serves to show the animus of the malicious move-

ment that has extended not only to the most remote

kind, whether the guilty parties succeed or fail, only

elieve, were in the greater number of instances

OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET.

usually delivered in this city, and from their nature

Before entering upon the selection of the time for

attendance upon the Course, he wished to make

some explanatory remarks. Several of the subscrib-

ers, he had reason to believe entertained most singu-

word? Another had gravely inquired whether, af-

to repeat it verbatim? These were common

nquiries, and to them he had always replied, "Cer

tainly not." If he possessed such a power he should

had the power of remembering all he read and a

he heard he would have his mind poisoned wit

trash, and be a source of constant annoyance to hin

But what he [Mr. G.] proposed to do (and his pro

tent-a system of Mnemonics infinitely superior

the flowers of rhetoric, and thus enrich their minds

they would only have to apply the system to the

ven on their memory. But he wished the subscri-

bers clearly to understand, that it was by the app

cation of a system of Mnemonics, requiring, it true, in its acquisition, but little effort of the

mind, but that little imperatively, that they were

tem itself was a pericet system, truly philosophical

range of mental power. He spoke the more confi-

dently of the perfection of the system, because the

original idea was not his own, as he had repeatedly

stated in his public introductory lectures, but that

of a celebrated German philosopher, named Faine-

gle. He would always stand fair with the publi

which was Casar's, and would therefore ac

knowledge that the germ of the system-the

bare origination of the leading idea was thus deriv-

ed. But the application of that idea to practical pur

poses-the blaborating of that bare thought into the

system which he had now produced, was his own

and as proof of the communicability of the system

to others, he had given abundant evidences in the

exhibitions at the Tabernacle and elsewhere. But

he would again remind them, that it was by apply

ing the system to the thing to be remembered, th

they were the succeed. And they would thus have

pleasure of lecturing last winter, on the planetary

system, with Russell's Planetarium, some of his

friends expressed great surprise at the facility with

which he remembered the data, figures, &c. &c.

which were necessary for the illustrating of his sub

ject, and marvelled at what they were pleased to

style, the unlimited powers of his memory. The

question was next asked, could the secret which

gave him this power be communicated to others !-

Satisfied that it could, he conceived that it would be

both philanthropic and profitable to accede to the

wishes of his friends, and make his system public .-

Such was the simple origin of the course of lectures

he was about to deliver. The promises he had made

in his advertisements and his lectures, he would

fully redeem, but they must make a distinction be-

tween his promises and the exaggeration that had

Unfort mately, like all great discoveries in sci-

ence, his system had already been attacked, even be-

fore being known by its detractors, and would doubt-

less yet be assailed by many who were instigated

y envy and jealousy, and who would be chagrine

and mortified because they could not get possession

of it to use for their own ends. Among other epithets that had been sprised to it, the word "humbug" had been often unjustry and pagengrously

acknowledge that if it only enabled them to remem-

ber one of those pages it would not be so great

assure them, however, that if it were a "humbug'

humbug " after all. [More laughter.] He could

t was a sublime humbug-a magnificent humbug.

Now there was a class of persons who were a

ways ready to give an opinion upon a subject before

they had at all examined it. This was as gross an

injustice, as if a man were to enter the studio of t

sculptor or painter, and comment upon the merits o

tack upon his system had already been fired. Tha

morning there had appeared a letter in the "Express" professing to give "Mr. Gouraud's alphabet from 1

to 100"! It was not said, "let me suggest that this is Mr. G.'s system," but it was boldly and ignorant-

in public estimation. The assertion was altogether

en of the North with blooming cheeks and snowy

complexion [prolonged laughter.] Of this assertion,

his scholars will soon have a direct proof. He

could discover his "alphabet" from 1 to 100, notwithstanding that he had not such alphabet, but

would not do him the honor to mention his nam

plied to the Editors of the Express, who, with their

proverbial courtesy, and well known spirit of justice

udice the public mind against his system, that great

enius tried also to make the public believe he had

discovered from the crucible of his brain, that the

system must consist in using words and phrases

The signer of the communication, gave this pro

phetic insinuation, just after he had read in the Bos

ton Courier of the 20th inst, the authentic record b

Mrs. L. M. C. of what the lecturer took so great care

to state himself on this very subject, at the Taber-

nacle, before an audience of nearly three thousand

persons! among whom, most likely, the great genius

been indulged in by others.

Tremendous applause.]

power of retaining that which they wished, an

and do justice to every one, paying to Casar that

in its nature, and embracing the utmost possibl

For though he might learn much that wa

and novelty required peculiar arrangements.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

NEW-TORK, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1844. VOL. III. NO. 251.

on the body of his predecessor inasmuch as he had ent. We are sorry to have to observe that the honesty of bankers does not appear to have improved in not been able to do so in his life-time-17th; Edthis respect. Some flagrant cases of misconduct ward, the Confessor, who "first touched for the are noticed in Hardcastle's 'Appendix,' where we find that Joseph, John and William Foster, of Car-King's evil." All his successors have only made lisle, failed for £440,000-showed assets for only the disease worse-18th; Harold, slain by Wil-£386,290-and had not made a balance sheet of their liam the Norman-19th; William the 1st; we affairs for twelve years; Sparkes & Co. of Guildford, failed for £144,600, after Mr. Sparkes had sold are told, that, " his common practice was to cut ut and applied to his own use stock, the property off the hands and to put out the eyes of his eneof his customers, to the amount of £58,018: Batson mies and then to disperse them through the & Co. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, failed for £276,524. one partner owing the bank £54,000, another 36,000; Ridge & Co. of Chichester, failed for country."-20th; William Rufus; so mean, that his body scarcely obtained sepulture-21st; £230,333, in 1841, after being insolvent to the Henry 1st, died of a lamprey surfeit .- 22d; amount of £37,000 and upward, so far back as 1838, from which time the deficiency increased an-Stephen and Matilda; S. was a traitor; M. suffered. nually until it reached between 80,000 and £90,000 23d; Henry the 2d; murdered Becket and died Daintree, Ryle & Ravenscroft failed for more cursing himself and children-24th; Richard than £500,000, the principal partner confessing that he had been anxious to close ever since 1836 1st., chiefly known as making a Jackass of himself Hobhouse & Co. failed in 1341 for upwards o about the Crusades, Palestine, &c. &c.-25th; £250,000, showing that they were deficient in 1827 John, who granted Magna Charta, so much laudupwards of £75,000, which was some how or other made up, according to the bankrupt's account, in ed by all Englishmen, when it was only particu-1830, leaving them, in 1841, able to pay no more larly beneficial to the nobility-26th; Henry the than 7s. in the pound; and Wigney, of Brighton, pretensions to beauty-being mostly low, dingy, 3d; he granted the first Parliament.-Edward failed for £126,167, no balance having been struck since December, 1824, when the deficiency amounted to £54,000. It further appears by this "Appendix," 27th; Edward the 2d; so hateful, that even his that since the year 1836, when the joint stock bank ing system came fairly into operation, fourteen estabwife entered into a conspiracy against him and lishments of this kind had stopped payment, and | not be disposed to communicate it to the public, for had him murdered-28th; Edward the 3d; "I that with four exceptions, they have all paid their the world would soon curse him for it. Why, if a m will levy taxes whenever I please," was his last engagements. The exceptions are, the Agricultural sentence .- 29th; Richard the 2d; His Mayor and Provident Banks of Ireland, the Imperial Bank of Manchester, and the Marylebone Bank. We purposely omit the Bank of Manchester, as, notwith Dukes-30th; Henry the 4th; he courted popustanding its great losses, we are here expressly told that it has not stopped payment. The amounts due larity, because his title to the throne was suspiby several of these concerns, when they failed, were cious .- 31st; Henry the 5th; the Prince Hal of very large—as for instance: Agricultural Bank of Ireland- - - - - £1,162,80 Northern & Central Bank of England - - 1,367,68

Imperial Bank of Manchester- - 232,475 Central Bank of Manchester-----100,000 Commercial Bank of England----- 1,331,169 Walsall Bank------During the same interval-that is, from 1836 to 1842, tage. Thus when they had gone through the first both years included-there have been forty-two failures of banks. I am, yours truly,

"THE SONS OF THE EMERALD ISLE: Or, Lives of One Thousand Remarkable Irishmen; includ ing Memoirs of noted Characters of Irish Parentage or Descent," is the title of a new work, by William L. Mackenzie, formerly of Canada-the first number of which is stereotyped and will be to realize this extraordinary power. The sysready for publication in a few days.

SIXTEENTH EDITION.

Revised and Corrected. The Whig Almanac for the year 1844. a King classic. 43d; Charles the 1st; He was This valuable Register of Political events is not ready. It contains the usual Calendars and Astronomical calculations, made for every meridian from Cromwell, King De Facto. Horrified at his own Maine to Louisiana. A List of the Government Ex crimes, he pretended to think that he could not ecutive officers of the United States, Judges of the go to Hell, as he had once been in a state of Supreme Court, &c. with their Salaries; a compleie List of the Members of the present United grace .- 45th: Charles the 2d: He murdered States Senate and House of Representatives arseveral men and women because they refused to ranged according to their respective States, and the cry "God save the King!!"-46th: James the politics of each Member designated; History of the Tariff; Past and Present Tariffs; Comparative 2d: Jeffries was his Judge .- 47th: William Statement of the most important articles bearing specific duties, as imposed by the acts of 1816, 1824, Orangeism. 48th: Anne: During her reign the 1828, 1832, and 1842; THE PRESENT TARIFF LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, being the entire law on National Debt was raised to £54,000,000 ! !hat subject as it finally passed Congress on the 49th: George the 1st: Notwithstanding that he possessed the power, he did not reduce worth more than the entire cost of the Almanac) the National Debt. 50th: George the 2d .- He A National Bank, with Extracts from Mr. McDuffie's Report; PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSincreased the National Deht by King-craft, while TRY-ITS EXPEDIENCY AND NECESSITY, BY THE Hon. Charles Hudson of Mass. This valuable and useful Essay occupies 14 pages. Its facts, commissions of the most horrible crimes. 51st: Illustrations and doctrines ought to be understood by every citizen who takes an interest in the cause of American Industry and the prosperity of the peoole of the United States; Extracts from Mr. Clay's £2,000,000,000 were expended in his reign. He Speech on the Public Lands. These extracts occupy several pages, and are sufficient to give a genthousands in attempting to prove his wife uneral view of this interesting subject. Anecdotes of Politics and Politicians, never before published. faithful, and was the biggest blackguard of his ELECTION RETURNS, by States, Congres-Districts and Counties. These Returns are He made an actress his mistress or wife, robbed the fullest and complete which have ever been published. They were repared at great labor and at considerable expense expressly for the Whig Almanac. They will be constantly referred to during the coming year, as they show not only the returns for the present year but also those of 1840; Times of holding Elections in each of the States; Popular Vote for Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison in 1836 by a quasi homicide. But I leave others to form and in 1840; The number of Electors of each State their own opinion of the Lady Flora Hastings afin 1340, and the number to which each State is entitled in 1841; Tables of the Population, Debts, Governors and Chief Justices of the several States, Such is a picture of King-craft. Is it not time Anecdotes of Mr. Clay, John Q. Adams, Col. John-

notwithstanding it contains about one quarter more natter. Single copies 12; cents; \$1 per dozen; \$7 per 100. Orders must be accompanied by the cash. Fostmasters remitting, free of postage, \$1 for a dozen copies, will be entitled to a copy gratis. It contains 13 sheets, and is suby to periodical postage. GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers;

THE JUNIUS TRACTS. No. I. THE TEST; or Parties Tried by their Acts.

Tribune Buildings, 160 Nassau-street.

No. III. THE TARIFF.

No. IV. LIFE OF HENRY CLAY. No. V. POLITICAL ABOLITION. No. VI. DEMOCRACY.

These little pamphlets are working infinite good to the Whig cause, and we observe with pleasure that they are be coming the standard publications among our party."
[New Orleans Bee.

"The JUNIUS TRACTS are becoming the standard Whig publications for the present campaign."
[Lexington Express, Missouri Lexington express, Missouri De This Series of Political Tracts, from the well known author of "The Crisis of the Country," in 1810, uniform in size and price, is published and for sale at the Tribune Office, New-York, at \$2 50 cents a hundred copies, or \$20 a housand. Orders from any part of the Union supplied with despatch. Remittances by mail, post paid or free, at the risk of the proprietor and publishers. None sent out out on commission FIRES IN BEDFORDSHIRE .- "I have obtained

Orders must be accompanied with the cash.

GREELEY & McELRATH,
Publishers for the Author.

NEW CLAY MINSTREL. The Clay Minstrel: or, National Songater, to which is prefixed a Sketch of the Life, Public Services, and Character of Henry Clay. By John S. Littel, President of the

Clay Club of Germantown, Pa.

Advertisement to the First Edition.

'It occurred to the Editor of the Minstrei, that a publication upon the plan of that now offered to the public would be seen with a public would be non upon the pian of that now offered to the public would be acceptable, and might be useful at the present juncture; and finning that his design was approved by friends whose political experience gave increased value to their opinions, he prepared the brief and unpretending Sketch that follows, of the like of Mr. Clar. Be rabse placement status that he made cal experience save increasing Sketch that follows, of the life of Mr. Clay. He takes pleasure in stating that he is much indebted to the researches of Mr. Prentice and of Mr. E. Sargent, whose comprehensive and interesting biographies are alike creditable to their talents and worthy of their subject; and all whose curiosity may be sharpened and excited by the imperfect glimpses of the illustrious Statesman, afforded through the following pages, will find in them more full and circumstantial information than could be embraced within the natrow limits and unambitious design of this publication circumstantial information than could be embraced within the narrow limits and unambitious design of this publication. From their works, and from such other public sources as were immediately at hand, the torch of the Editor has received its feeble light, and he holds it aloft in the hope that it also may be instrumental, although in humble degree, in scattering the state of the ng light, and of that "truth which is mighty and will

The Songs are by various authors. Some of them have written expressly for the Minstrei; others and from the public journals, and other public

For sale at the Tribune office. Price 25 cents single copy

or \$2 per dozenst. third story. Open from 10 to 12 A. M. Information or fully given. The Constitution given.

which he was preparing for them, had already cost Organization of Prof. Gourand's Class. him over \$2000, and there was in addition the print-Pursuant to public advertisement, Professor Gouing of the programmes, principles, &c. He had raud met the subscribers to his course of Lectures ow a great many printers at work day and night, on his system, in the Clinton Hall Lecture Room, eparing all necessary documents for those whom on Friday evening, at seven o'clock. There was a had the honor of addressing. crowded audience, who were manifestly on the tip-As to the arrangements for the future: as soon

the class should reach 1000, he proposed dividing into two separate classes. [The selection of a oom was left to the Professor.] There would be en lectures, but no more, and perhaps they might bserving, that he had called the present meeting in ct through them in four weeks; but it would be rder to establish a clear understanding between the esirable, and indeed necessary, for a couple of days intervene betwixt each Lecture.

After much pleasantry, in which the lecturer and ne audience alike took a part, it was finally agreed hat the lectures should be delivered on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, commencing with ne first, on Thursday evening next, and Mr. G. enaged to advertise the place of meeting in all the apers, on one or two days previous.

The audience then separated about 9 o'clock, in ne best humor, and manifesting full satisfaction with the lecturer and his arrangements.

lar ideas on the subject on which they were met. Congress .- On Friday the Senate did not sit, One would ask whether, if after reading a volume, he could on the following day repeat it word for nd the House did nothing but wrangle to no surpose. The subject was a letter to the Philater hearing a speech or sermon, he should be able delphia U. S. Gazette, describing a recent set-to between John Quincy Adams and Charles J. Ingersoll, respecting the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Resolutions, which Mr. C. J. I. objected to. (Mr. I. asked Mr. A. whether he were not the author of the Resolutions passed unanimously by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and Mr. A. in substance advised him to find out. Mr. good, the evil would more than conterbulance it .-N. Sargent, reporting this to the U. S. Gazette, fessions and promises he would amply redeem) characterized Ingersoll's question as 'impertiwas to give them a system of Memonics by applying which to any thing they wished to nent; ' and this (though he objects to the whole member, they would be able to increase the letter) is the cause of Mr. Ingersoll's present power of memory to an almost unlimited exwrath.) He called on the Speaker to turn Mr. Sargent out of his reporter's seat in the Hall .to any thing before given to the public, either viewed as a philosophical discovery, or for practical advan-Mr. Wise also gave Mr. S. 'a first-rate notice' as "the most mendacious letter-writer on this and second courses, if they wished to remember floor : " (rather sweeping, when it is considered some brilliant poem, or some felicitious display of that many of the Hon. Members are writing nearly their whole time.) same, and they would have those treasures engra-

In the course of the debate, Mr. ADAMS stated that he had not answered Mr. I. on the occasion alluded to because he did consider the inquiry impertinent, as stated by the letter-writer; but he would now state that he was not the author of the Resolves, and that he never saw them until they were brought to him here for presentation.

After spending hours in this folly, and talking of turning out of the Hall all reporters but those for the Washington papers, the subject was indefinitely postponed, and the House adjourned.

IT In the LEGISLATURE, on Friday, nothing of moment was done; in the Senate, nothing worth recording. In the Assembly, Mr. Suydam eported, without amendment, the bill to amend the act of 1835 relative to State Prisons; Mr. Bosworth introduced one to amend the Revised Statutes relative to appeal on Writs of Error; Mr. I. Wilson one for the classification of the Superintendents of the Poor. The order of the day was bill to loan money (from the School Fund) to This brough the professor to the origin of these the County of Jefferson, which was debated by tectures, which was simply this. When he had the

TRIBUNE JOB PRINTING OFFICE, No. 160 NASSAU-STREET. All kinds of Job Printing, such as

Pamphlets, Catalogues, CHECKS, CARDS, INSURANCE POLICIES. BILLS OF LADING,

MANMOTH SHOW BILLS, LECTURE BILLS, CONCERT BILLS, Plainland Political Bills. CIRCULARS, CIRCULARS, (neat) &c.
Cromptly executed at the Office of the Tribune, No. 160 Nas-

TRIBUNE BOOK BINDERY No. 7 Sprace street, (Tribune Buildings.) JAMES PRINGLE,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

BOOK BINDER. JOES OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED WITH

CARE AND PUNCTUALITY ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS. The Whig Almanac, for 1844, may be

brained from our Agents, J. B. STEEL & Co. New-Orleans, and WILLIAM B. MOORE & Co. Cincinnati. Price \$1 per

To the Friends of Mr. Clay. LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY .- The publish-

None sent on commission. Terms Cash. Orders must be

full bound, 50 cents; \$4 50 a dozen to Teachers. The above work is extensively introduced in the best schools sale being himself a practical. Chemist, and his professional offices as Lecturer requiring him to make constant and repeat-l experiments in all branches of Natural Philosophy, was y and Chemistry are mere compilations made by book-akers; hence the frequent failures of students in their at-muts at experiments while following the directions contained

MERICAN POST OFFICE.-The American

A Letter Mail Company have established Post Offices in New-York, Philadelphia, Balkimore and Boston, and will transmit letters daily from each city to the others—twice a day between New-York and Philadelphia.

Postage of cents for each half oz. payable always in advance.

s, and at the cheapest rates, and to extend their operations fast as patronage may justify.) over the principal routes of country, so as to give to the public the most extensive faupany design also (if sustained by the public) the-

e grounds on which they assert this right, are published for sale, at the offices, in pumphlet form, exters containing money will not be received. Until further notice, letters, on arriving at their destination, less promptly called for, will be delivered by carriers, or

oposited for delivery in the Government Post Office.

The mails for Philadelphia will be closed at half or te mails for Philadelphia will be closed at half past & A. od quarter past 4 P. M. Those for Boston at half past 3

P. M.: Neals will commence running from New-York to Boston and Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 23d inst. P. M.; from Foston was himself sitting. (Approbation.) [Mr. Gouraud was aware that all present had paid five dollars pat-street; Boston, 12 State-street; Boston, 12 State-street; Bostom, 12

REWARD—SIGN OF REMOVAL.—
Eight or ten sign-boards have breat placed on premises 45 Maiden Lane since we removed in September to the
mew store. No. 25, on the first block from Broadway, advising
our custamers where we had located, all of which have been
stolen. The above reward will be promptly paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves, by HORACE H. DAY,
Successor to the Roxbury India Rubber Company,
Warehouse 25 Maiden Lane.
Day's first premium Sheet Rubbers, Over-Shoos, for Gen
thimes, are are retailed in New-York only at the store of the
manufacturer, and by Leary & Co. and St. John, Hatters,
Sitoadway, and all have his name inside, and are warranted in
every respect. WHOLE NO. 872.

A TEACHER—Who has had S year experience in the business of his profession, and been Principal for years past of the institution at present under his charge, desires to change his location in the ensuing Spring. A School sires to change his location in the ensuing Spring. A School is engage his services, must be something above mediocrity in point of Classical merit. His facilities for furnishing a bounding house are ample, should it be desired. His family is small, and a moderate and not an extravagant salary is desired. For further information apply to A. Adams, No. I South st., N. Y. City; or to the Principal of Delaware Academy. "Diagram's Ferry," like County, Penn. ja27.3tD&3tW*

VANTED-A situation by a girl with best city references for housework or chamberwork. Apply at

First street, rear.

TOOD BOARD and very pleasant rooms, for A suzle centlemen or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 80 East Broadway. 124 lw BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. Four or five persons can be handsomely accommodated the board in a private family in the upper part of the City.

On communications addressed to the subscribers will re-Art communications addressed to the subscribers will receive attention. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. 7 Broad-street

13 A GS.—White and colored Cotton Waste and
14 Eale Rops wanted, in any quantity, for cash, at manutecturers' prices, by GAUNT & DERRICKSON,
jan10 6m 139 South-street, near Peck slip.

BOOK-BINDERS SHAVINGS WANTED, for cash or in trade for boards, at manufacturers' prices, by GAUNT & DERRICKSON. 159 South-street, near Peck slip.

\$10,000 TO LOAN on good city security.

A. P. & J. C. SMITH, 25 Liberty st. \$6.000 -\$4,000, \$3,000, and \$2,000 to loan on city security. Apply to A. P. & J. C. SMITH, 85 Liberty st. POR SALE—New and second-hand doors, sushes, sush doors, counters drawers, shallong to read

I's ashes, sash doers, counters drawers, shelving, &c. ready sined, by J. Locke, 31 Ann st. j.20 lm TIRESS BOARDS-Wanted, a gross or two of second-hand PRESS BOARDS, large enough for a sheet 21 by 31 inches. If considerably worn will answer. Apply at 146 Falton-st 2d floor.

TICHOLAS CARROLL, Agent and Attorney, e prosecution of Claims against the General Government of United States.—No 54 Wail-st, New-York, 116 tf AW CARD-JOHN M. DUFFIELD, OF NATCHEZ,

A Mississippi, will attend to legal business that may be con-ided to him in the Circuit Courts of Adams and the adjacent auties, and in the Superior Courts of the State. A favors professional connection in Louisiana will enable him to attend to business also in the Parishes of that State, near Natchez. He refers to-Kob. Cachran, agent for Brown Warnock,
Brothers & Co. Malcolm & Gaul, Henry Laverty, 15 D&W17

TUST PUBLISHED HEWET'S SPLENDID-LY ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER—Edited by the Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D. D. and embellished with upwards of 700 engravings. This work has been got up at an expense of about \$12,000, and is now offered at the low price of \$3,50 per copy, superbly bound with gilt edges, in an elegantly embossed Turkey Morocco cover, representing the interior and exterior of Training Change New York. Trinity Church, New-York. H. W. HEWET,
14 tf 281 Broadway.

TO PARENTS.-The subscriber, at present A teaching School in the pleasant and healthy village of traffer I, Conn., 3 miles distant from Bridgeport, to which ice steamboats ply daily, would take a limited number of the Boarding Scholars, at the small charge of 24 dollars per tak, for which sum they will be provided with board, washchooling and every thing necessary for their comfort and

The Sammer term to commence on the 29th April and con-one 24 weeks. THEODORE LEWIS. time 24 weeks. THEODORE LEWIS.
Stratford, Jan. 27th' 1844.
For further information inquire of Henry C. Scott, 25 East

Hon. William Johnson, Lewis H. Runsell, Esq. Stratford. Rev. N. E. Coinwall, Southport, William Benjamin, Esq. N. York. Lewis Curtus, Esq.

CEMINARY FOR PERSPECTIVE DRAW-ING AND PAINTING, No. 509 Broadway, New-York, —MISS DAVENPORT would respectfully inform the citi tens of New York, that she has opened an Institution, for instruction in those elegant arts, at 509 Broadway. Her method of teaching is new and entirely different from those commonly employed by teachers of these accomplishments; she has sentimens of improvement from her pupils, and testimonials from competent judges, to show that her efforts have been attended with complete success. She apables her scholars in a skill, and to take such sketches of nature as prove to them and to all, that she fulfills all which she promises, even in these cases when a natural taste for these arts has not been

phosed to exist. Hiss D. will exhibit specimens of her pupils' proficiency to all who will favor her with a call.

Lessons will be given in Drawing to pupils in the evening,

Instruction will also be given to Classes, which may be formed in any of the schools in the city, on moderate terms.

Miss D is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, who have had the best means of becoming acquainted with the ments of her system, and can speak not only from personal observation, but actual experiment?

ments of her system, and can speak not only from personal observation, but actual experiment:

Mr. H. P. Peet, Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, where Miss D. has been engaged in giving instruction for several months to a class of 30 pupils.

JAMES MILNOR, D. D.,

WILLIAM PATTON, D. D.,

DR. JAMES A. WASHINGTON,

DR. H. GREENZ,

DAVID HALE,

Editor of the N. York Journal of Commerce.

Editor of the N. York Journal of Commerce.

WILLIAM L. STONE,
Editor of the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

DR. C. L. MITCHELL,
PROFESSOR H. P. TAFFAN,
DR. J. M. SMITH,
Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.
From the Rev. E. N. Kirk

"Having taken a few lessons in Drawing from Miss Davenport, I recommend her system of instruction, as founded on the true principles of education in all the imitative departments of instruction. I certainly consider myself indebted for her aid in looking at nature with more precision and dis-

for her aid in looking at nature with more precision and dis of the Misses Campbell, in New York and in Oxford. From the uniform improvement of those committed to her charge, and their own advantage from her instructions, the Misses C.

FAIRBANKS'S PATENT PLATFORM SCALES.

The manufacturers have brought these Balances to a very great degree of perfection, and, in their various modifications, have adapted them to all the purposes for which heavy transactions are required by weight. In the mechanical construction, care is taken to secure STRENGTH, DURABILITY and ACCURACY—accuracy not merely as a specific point and to a given amount, but uniform accuracy at every angle of the Platform and throughout the entire range, from the lowest to the highest capacity of the Balance.

These Scales keep their adjustment perfectly, are never liable to derangement, and seldom to any expense for repairs.—
They are in use in most of the Raitroads in the United States,

tad in some of them they have been long in use, the operation being parfect. So also in the Dormant and Portable Scales for weighing merchandise. Merchants and others who have had them in constant use for a succession of years, testify to their uniform accuracy, and to the fact that they appear unaffected by wear. These Scales have also been patented in England, where they are expensively used, both in private ware

and public railways.

EDWARD FIELD, No. 1 Platt street, and
J. W. THORNE, No. 118 Broad-street,
New-York.

THE undersigned, CIVIL ENGINEERS, will

I make Surveys, Estimates of cost, and reports for Railways, Canals, Loads, Docks, Wharves, Sustaining Walls, Bridges of every description, with plans and specifications, and when required, will superintend their execution. They will measure and compute capical quantities of earth or rock, estimate the cost of removing the same; they will surries land and report on the best mode of rendering water power available, and of opening mines and quarries. They will make drawings and specifications of improvements in

machines, and aid inventors in procuring letters patent; the services of Dr. Thomas P. Jones have been secured for any business requiring personal attendance at Washington. They will act as agents for the sale of Letters Patent. Also, of Mills, Mines, Quarries, Machinery, &c.
Address either of the undersigned, at \$1 Merkhants' Exchange. New York

EDWIN R. JOHNSON,

106m*
WILLIAM R. CASEA

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Vacius, to me directed and delivered, I will expose for Sale, on the 29th inst. at 12 O'clock M., on the premises, No. 61 Greenwich street, 4ll the right, title and interest of Henry C. Moore, in a cert in lease, bearing data February 24th, 1843, and given for 5 years from May lat, 1843 in the following de s number 161 Green wich street, in said city, as the same has

James H. Pinkney, Deputy Sheriff. jan 23 6t \$\Pi\$ HATS.—J. H. MONARQUE calls the attention of the public to his assortment of Fine Far Hats at the very low price of Three Dollars.

ja9 im * 228 BOWERY.

ber has reduced his superior imitation Moleakin Hats on four bodies to the extreme low price of \$2.25. The above are an elegant Dress Hat, and will compare advantageously with hats sold at \$2.50 and \$3. Also constantly manufacturing Fur and Silk of the best quality, latest patterns, and at the

lowest city prices.

N. B. Country dealers supplied by the case as low, if not lower, than any other house in this city.

J. W. KELLOGG, 132 Canal street, corner of Thompson-street. HULL'S TRUSSES.-Notice to Rup-

rured Persons.—Persons afflicted with ruptures may rely upon the best instrumental aid the world affords, on application at the office, No. Vesey-street, or to either of the agents in the principal towns in the United States. Be careful to examine the back pad of Hugh's Trusses, to see if they are endorsed by Dr. Hull'a writing. None are genuine, or to be relied upon as good, with!